WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, May 29, 2007

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L12	L11 and evaluation	2
☐	L11	L9 and itching	12
☐	L10	L9 and itchinc	0
☐	L9	L7 and @py<2002	50
☐	L8	L7 and capsaicin	17
☐	L7	skin sensitivity and nervous system	165
	DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L6	JOURDAIN-ROLAND!	6
☐	L5	JOURDAIN-ROLAND!	6
☐	L4	RUBINSTENN-GILLES!	31
☐	L3	LACHARRIERE-OLIVIER-DE!	5
☐	L2	LACHARRIERE-OLIVIER-DE!	5
☐	L1	LACHARRIERE-OLIVIER-DE!	5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Case # 10/602,823
WEST
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5/29/07

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:12:27 ON 29 MAY 2007

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:12:27 ON 29 MAY 2007

=> s skin sensitivity
L1 1519 SKIN SENSITIVITY

=> s l1 and peripheral nervous system
L2 7 L1 AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

=> s l2 and capsaicin
L3 0 L2 AND CAPSAICIN

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L4 7 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> disp l4 ibib abs 1-7

Case # 10/602823
STN
AD
5/29/07

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003404030 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12890124
TITLE: 2003 Wolff Award: Possible parasympathetic contributions to peripheral and central sensitization during migraine.
AUTHOR: Yarnitsky David; Goor-Aryeh Itay; Bajwa Zahid H; Ransil Bernard I; Cutrer F Michael; Sottile Anna; Burstein Rami
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Anesthesia and Critical Care, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, 77 Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston, MA 02115, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DE 10904 (NIDCR)
NS 35611-01 (NINDS)
SOURCE: Headache, (2003 Jul-Aug) Vol. 43, No. 7, pp. 704-14.
Journal code: 2985091R. ISSN: 0017-8748.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2003
Entered Medline: 12 Dec 2003

AB BACKGROUND: Neurologic signs of increased parasympathetic outflow to the head often accompany migraine attacks. Because increased parasympathetic outflow to the cranial cavity induces vasodilation of cerebral and meningeal blood vessels, it can enhance plasma protein extravasation and the release of proinflammatory mediators that activate perivascular nociceptors. We recently showed that activation of intracranial perivascular nociceptors induces peripheral and central sensitization along the trigeminovascular pathway and proposed that these sensitizations mediate the intracranial hypersensitivity and the cutaneous allodynia of migraine. METHODS: The present study investigates possible parasympathetic contributions to the generation of peripheral and central sensitization during migraine by applying intranasal lidocaine to reduce cranial parasympathetic outflow through the sphenopalatine ganglion. RESULTS: In the absence of migraine, patients were pain-free, and their skin sensitivity was normal. Their mean baseline pain thresholds were less than 15 degrees C for cold, more than 45 degrees C for heat, and more than 100 g for mechanical pressure. Their mean pain score was 7.5 of 10 (standard deviation, 1.4) during untreated migraine

and 3.5 of 10 (standard deviation, 2.4) after the nasal lidocaine-induced sphenopalatine ganglion block (P <.0001). Most patients developed cutaneous allodynia during migraine, and their mean pain thresholds changed to more than 25 degrees C for cold, less than 40 degrees C for heat, and less than 10 g for mechanical pressure. Following the nasal lidocaine administration (sphenopalatine ganglion block), this allodynia remained unchanged in spite of the pain relief. CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that cranial parasympathetic outflow contributes to migraine pain by activating or sensitizing (or both) intracranial nociceptors, and that these events induce parasympathetically independent allodynia by sensitizing the central nociceptive neurons in the spinal trigeminal nucleus.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97097238 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8992724
TITLE: [The causes and prevention of neurological disorders in the surgical treatment of varicose disease].
Prichiny i profilaktika nevrologicheskikh rasstroistv pri operativnom lechenii varikoznoi bolezni.
AUTHOR: Sukovatykh B S; Nazarenko P M; Belikov L N; Sannikov A B
SOURCE: Vestnik khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, (1996) Vol. 155, No. 4, pp. 60-3.
Journal code: 0411377. ISSN: 0042-4625.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199701
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 16 Jan 1997

AB Frequency of the appearance of neurological disturbances was studied after operative treatment of varicose disease in 422 patients. The topographo-anatomical correlations of subcutaneous nerves and lower extremity veins were also investigated in 40 corpses. The authors' original method was used in operations on 82 patients. Neurological disturbances-such as disturbances of skin sensitivity -were noted in 38.6% of the investigated people. Their cause is thought to be the mutual sheath between the subcutaneous vein and nerves in the shin. The endovasal autovenous occlusion of the main trunks of the subcutaneous shin vein with the help of the autovein taken from the thigh was made to avoid traumatism.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:550297 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699272653
TITLE: The regeneration of skin sensitivity after extensive burns.
AUTHOR(S): Stella, M. [Reprint author]; Magliacani, G.; Calcagni, M.; Panzica, G. C.; Ramieri, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Chirurgia Plastica, Ospedale C.T.O., Turin, Italy
SOURCE: Masellis, M. [Editor]; Gunn, S. W. A. [Editor]. (1995) pp. 373-376. The management of burns and fire disasters: Perspectives 2000.
Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 989, 3300 AZ Dordrecht, Netherlands; Kluwer Academic Publishers, 101 Phillip Drive, Norwell, Massachusetts 02061, USA.
Meeting Info.: Second International Conference on Burns and Fire Disasters. Palermo, Sicily, Italy.
ISBN: 0-7923-8887-9.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)

Book; (Book Chapter)
Conference; (Meeting Paper)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1996

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92397743 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1326203
TITLE: [Detecting and monitoring leprosy neuropathy: which test to chose?].
Depister et surveiller une neuropathie hansenienne: quel test choisir?.
AUTHOR: Grimaud J; Blum L; Verchaud B; Diop A; Millan J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Leprologie Appliquee de Dakar, Senegal.
SOURCE: Acta leprologica, (1992) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 17-22.
Journal code: 0037353. ISSN: 0001-5938.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 1992
Last Updated on STN: 23 Oct 1992
Entered Medline: 15 Oct 1992

AB The purpose of the study is to propose a simple and reproducible test for assessing nerve damage in leprosy. It is applied to the sensory branch of the radial nerve of leprosy patients, prior to any treatment. Skin sensitivity is measured by means of a needle, a drop of ether and some calibrated filaments. These three tests are collated and compared with the results of electromyographic examination of the nerve. The filament calibrated to 0.2 grams gives optimum sensitivity (0.79) and excellent specificity (0.95) in relation to the electromyographic test. Its routine use in the field is simple and reproducible and should result in a greater number of patients receiving the treatment they need.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91027615 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2171631
TITLE: Influence of occupational diving upon the nervous system: an epidemiological study.
AUTHOR: Todnem K; Nyland H; Kambestad B K; Aarli J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Norwegian Underwater Technology Centre.
SOURCE: British journal of industrial medicine, (1990 Oct) Vol. 47, No. 10, pp. 708-14.
Journal code: 0370637. ISSN: 0007-1072.
Report No.: NASA-91027615.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
ENTRY MONTH: 199012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Feb 1991
Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 1991
Entered Medline: 13 Dec 1990

AB Neurological signs and symptoms were recorded from 156 air and saturation divers and 100 controls. Fifty one (33%) of the divers had had symptoms from the central nervous system during decompression. Also, 22 (14%) had been unconscious while diving. In total 79 (51%) had had decompression sickness (DCS). Twelve (8%) of the divers and no controls had had specific neurological symptoms (vision disturbances, vertigo, reduced

skin sensitivity) in non-diving situations, and six (4%) of the divers (no controls) had had episodes of cerebral dysfunction (seizures, transient cerebral ischaemia, transient amnesia). The divers had significantly more general symptoms from the nervous system and more abnormal neurological findings than the controls. The most prominent symptoms were difficulties in concentration and problems with long and short term memory. The most prominent abnormal findings in the divers were compatible with dysfunction in the distal spinal cord or nerve roots, and polyneuropathy. The general neurological symptoms and findings were independently significantly correlated with diving exposure, prevalence of DCS, and age.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71064835 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4321398
TITLE: [Skin sensitivity in children following poliomyelitis].
O kozhnoi chuvstvitel'nosti u detei, perenesshikh poliomielit.
AUTHOR: Ufliand Iu M; Shapiro K M
SOURCE: Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikhiatrii imeni S.S. Korsakova (Moscow, Russia : 1952), (1970) Vol. 70, No. 10, pp. 1484-7.
Journal code: 8710066. ISSN: 0044-4588.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 10 Feb 1971

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:1876 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19674800001876; BA48:1876
TITLE: The stimulating effect of rectangular electric alternating impulses on the sensitivity of the skin in man: Gildemeister-effect [Engl. and Russ. summ.].
Original Title: Die Reizwirkung rechteckiger elektrischer Wechselimpulse auf die Hautsensibilitat des Menschen: Gildemeister-Effekt [Engl. and Russ. summ.].
AUTHOR(S): ELTAHIR, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Physiol. Inst., Friedrich-Schiller-Univ., Jena, East Ger.
SOURCE: ACTA BIOL MED GER, (1965) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 597-607.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB The skin sensitivity of man is stimulated by rectangular electric alternating impulses ranging from 40 to 4800 c. p. s. The prickling sensation released thereby is recorded. It is revealed that a threshold tension requires a larger number of preceding impulses, i. e., a whole group of impulses, for producing a prickling sensation: there occurs a summation: the peak activity period' is longer than one alternating impulse. The number of impulses released within the "peak activity period" increases along with the increasingfrequency, while the duration of the group of impulses decreases. The stronger the alternating impulses, the smaller is the number of impulses required for releasing a prickling snesation. The correlation between stimulus intensity and duration of impulse groups depends on the frequency. The present findings indicate that the sensitive apparatus shows a summation of conducted oscillatory impulses in switching points of the central nervous system in

the lower frequency range up to about 500 c. p. s., while a summation in the peripheral nervous system occurs only in
the higher frequency range above 500 c. p. s. (Gildemeister-effect).
ABSTRACT AUTHORS: Author

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